THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1114.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

MEAL & HOMONY.

FRESH MEAL and HOMONY will constantly be kept for sale at *Worsley & Comp's.* Grocery Store, at the following prices, viz:

MEAL—per bushel of 50lbs. 3s. 6d.
HOMONY—ditto ditto 3s. 3d.

June 10, 1803. (1aw6w)

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST or ſtolen, between the Bird Ordinary and Charlotteſville, a BUNDLE OF PAPERS, containing, amongſt other things, Gilliat & Kirby's note, dated Richmond, June 1ſt, 1803, for twelve hundred and fifty pounds, payable to me. All perſons are forewarned to receive an aſſignment of the ſame. The other papers are of little conſequence; but the above reward will be given, if they are all delivered to

John Harris, sen.

Albemarle, June 6th, 1803. tf.

Agreeable to a decree of Hanover county court, dated the firſt day of March, 1800, will be expoſed to public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on Friday the 8th day of July next, a certain

Tract or parcel of LAND,

CONTAINING by eſtimation 100 acres, belonging to the eſtate of David Thomas, deceaſed; lying and being in the upper end of Hanover county. The ſale to be on the premiſes, and the terms twelve months credit; the purchaſer giving bonds conformable to the decree of the court, with approved ſecurity.

The Commissioners.

June 1ſt, 1803. 4t.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of NELSON BERKELEY, Eſquire, deceaſed, late of Airwell, in the county of Hanover, are requeſted to make them known to the executors, as they mean ſoon to make a final ſettlement of their accounts, and to give up to the Legatees what aſſets may remain in their hands.

THE EXECUTORS.

June 6, 1803. 12w6t

In the case of Thomas Hooper, late a bankrupt.

THE commiſſioners named and authorized in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt the ſaid Thomas Hooper of the city of Richmond, intend to meet at the Riſing Sun Tavern in the ſaid city of Richmond on Thurſday the 30th day of June next, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate of the ſaid bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

RICH'D. DENNY, CHARLES SPENCER, } Aſſignees.

Richmond, May 19, 1803.

BONDS due at the Cuſtom-Houſe, Richmond, in the month of June, are payable on the following days:

Per the Octavia,	June	1.
Hope,		6.
Warren,		11.
Janie,		11.
Columbus,		5.
Favourite,		18.
Chriſtopher,		20.
Montgomery,		23.
Induſtry,		27.
Endymion,		28.
Lovely Laſs,		28.
Fame Salt,		10.
Sch: Nancy,		23.

COMMITTED to this Jail on the 26th April an old Negro Woman ſays her name is BECK or BETSEY, late the property of Mrs. Brown of Prince William that ſhe made her eſcape with her Huſband who is a Blackſmith ſome time before laſt Chriſtmas—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be dealt with according to Law.

JAS. TAYLOR, Jailer,

Williamſburg } June 1ſt, 1803. }

1300 Pieces of

NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

The SUBSCRIBER,

INTENDING ſhortly to embark for Europe, offers for ſale, all his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, HOUSE SERVANTS, COOK, CARRIAGE and HORSES, MILCH COW, &c. &c.

Such of theſe articles as are not diſpoſed of at private ſale, previouſly to Tueſday the 14th Inſtant, will, on that day, be ſold at public auction.

Charles Johnston.

Richmond, June 7, 1803.

On Tuesday the 28th inſt. will be ſold at the Office of the ſubſcribers,

4 excellent WAGGONS & TEAMS—complete.

NINETY days credit will be allowed the purchaſers giving bonds with approved ſecurity.

TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M.

June 6, 1803.

Valuable Property,

(Which has been formerly advertiſed, and the ſale poſtponed, becauſe a ſufficient number of the commiſſioners could not conveniently attend on the former day day of ſale)

FOR SALE,

At Amherſt courthouſe, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 18th day of July next, being court-day, in virtue of a decree of the Hon. the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Roſs, complainant, againſt John Old, defendant,

Two Tracts of LAND,

In ſaid county, belonging to ſaid Old—THE one containing 120 acres, more or leſs; the other 5 acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore.—Alſo, all the right and title of the ſaid John Old, in and to certain entries of Land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforeſaid, or either of them. The decree of the court and mortgage will be produced at the ſale for the ſatisfaction of the purchaſers.

David S. Garland, John Wiatt, Geo. Dillard, John Chriſtian, } Comm'rs.

Amherſt, June 4th, 1803. 12t

To be Rented,

For any term not exceeding 7 years,

A valuable ſmall FARM,

ADJOINING the town of Columbia, with a large convenient houſe for a family, where Mr. John Forbes reſided until very lately he removed to his Farm joining to it. The houſe is in good repair. The farm is not of ſufficient extent to be an object of profit to a farmer; but it would be very beneficial to a family and capable of great improvements.—This ſituation is well adapted for a gentleman in the practice of law at the county courts: It is within 20, or 22 miles at fartheſt, of five courthouſes—Fluvanna, Louiſa, Cumberland, Powhatan & Gooch and. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had. The firſt ſix months will be at a reduced rent, being too late in the ſeaſon to cultivate the ſoil. Mr. Littleberry Weaver in Columbia, will ſhew the houſe and farm to any perſon who may apply to him, and will alſo make known the terms on which it may be leaſed.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, June 6, 1803. 8t.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, executed to the ſubſcriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpoſe of ſecuring to Mr. David Maitland the ſum of money therein mentioned, will be ſold by public auction, to the higheſt bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thouſand one hundred acres, (be the ſame more or leſs) which were purchaſed by the ſaid Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, eſq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803. 17tp.

JOCKEY CLUB.

THE delinquents of the late Jockey Club are hereby informed, that the Liſts are left in my hands for collection. The gentleman who is entitled to them has requeſted me to give notice in this way one month, and afterwards to puliſh the names of thoſe who may be ſtill delinquent.

AUG: DAVIS.

May 14, 1803.

A few copies of HENING's JUSTICE For Sale at this Office.

WARREN, (R. I.) May 25.

SHOCKING!

Sunday laſt arrived at this port the ſhip Agent, Benjamin Eddy, maſter, 19 days from Havanna—while there captain E. received the following melancholy account from the maſter of a ſloop from Port Rico, viz. That on the firſt ult. the ſloop Mary, of New-Haven, was running down ſaid iſland, bound from St. Domingo; as ſhe drew in with the land, ſaw a ſmall ſloop running towards them; when ſhe was within hail they were requeſted to furniſh the Mary with ſome water, they anſwered if they would ſend their boat on board they would ſpare them three or four barrels—as ſoon as the boat got along ſide, all the men in her were murdered—they then boarded the Mary, killed every perſon on board, except the captain, whom they ſpared until they were going into the harbor, when they alſo diſpatched him:—A few days after their arrival at Port Rico, having diſpoſed of the cargo, they were in a tavern drinking—being intoxicated they fell into a diſpute about the diviſion of their plunder, which a number of perſons overhearing, they were immediately apprehended, and owned the facts as above ſtated.

PITTSBURG May, 27.

We lay before our readers the following letter which has been received in this place from a gentleman in New-Orleans. The writer of it is high in the confidence of a large portion of the people on the weſtern waters; he has been choſen to repreſent them in the next Congreſs, and he is a friend and political adherent of the preſent adminiſtration.—He cannot be miſtaken as to facts, and his opinions are highly worthy of credit. From both, we ſee great cauſe of apprehenſion and alarm for the future; as well as of regret that in time paſt our rulers had not purſued more ſpirited and deciſive meaſures than they have adopted relative to our rights upon the Miſſiſippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.

"I have been here eight days, and find our affairs in ſtatu quo.—The Intendant will not open the port or give us a depoſit.—He ſwears in the moſt ſolemn manner, that the depoſit ſhall not be granted while he remains in office.—Many of his friends are well aſſured that he wiſhes to furniſh a pretext to the Americans to make a deſcent upon this port and country; and that he is ſecretly inſtructed by the Miniſter of his Catholic Majeſty to purſue this meaſure.

"The Spaniards and Americans here are inceſſantly wiſhing the United States may ſend down an army without delay. They deteſt, they deprecate the government, the faſtidious pride and tyrannical contribution of the French.

"The French Prefect has arrived.—His profeſſions to the Americans are amicable at preſent; but I think on the eſtabliſhment of the French Government he will change his tone.—He is waiting for General Victor and the French troops before he begins his adminiſtration.—Every expedient will be tried to inveigle our government and ſink it into ſupineneſs. Now is the criſis, the important criſis for the Americans to feel redreſs and future ſecurity. The people here (a few Creoles excepted) would rejoice at prompt and effectual meaſures being uſed by the people of the weſtern country.

"The French army deſtined for this place is ſaid to be ordered for St. Domingo; a place of depoſit is ſtill refuſed to us: the moſt favourable opportunity in the world now preſents itſelf, and if loſt, I fear can never be regained.—A few men would take this place, for they would meet with little or no reſiſtance. It would ſuprize you to ſee the lively intereſt which the people take in the future well being of our nation; and the rapture with which they read, and re-echo the ſpeeches of the ſenators who were in favour of taking immediate poſſeſſion of this country.

"I hope in God's name that our weſtern militia may be immediately equipped and put in readineſs, and that no time may be loſt in purſuing the means of our ſafety.—By our enemies we are charged with the want of public ſpirit. The Spaniards view the French with horror and diſguſt. They ſee their own government on the Brink of ruin by the intrigues of French policy, and like a man in deſpair are regardleſs of future conſequences. They ſeem impatient of delay, and often utter their ſurpriſe at the tameneſs and puſillanimity of the weſtern country.

I fear our plan of negociation will only produce delay. Should it prove unſucceſsful I ſhall thence forward mourn over the fallen fortunes of our degraded country."

FREDERICKSBURG, June 4.

Extract of a letter from John Mercer, Eſq. to his brother, in Fredericksburg, dated Havre-de-Grace, April 9, 1803.

"I have been highly gratified to day and yeſterday, with the attentions paid to Col. Monroe—Theſe have been of the moſt marked and particular kind—Although I cannot underſtand their language, I can hear their cannon and ſee their military parade. We had not been at the hotel an hour before a guard of fifty ſoldiers were placed at the door, with orders to obey the directions of the American Miniſter. The general of the troops ſtationed here, then made his appearance at the head of thirty officers, moſt richly dreſſed; and after expreſſing their ſatisfaction at Col. Monroe's ſafe arrival, and wiſhing him a pleaſant journey to Paris, retired—The officers of the navy paid their reſpects to him this morning—The Americans who are here, have likewiſe viſited him—Merit will at laſt ſurmount calumny and detraction—Should theſe movements have received their impulſe from Paris, which we cannot determine, it may be a happy preſage to the important buſineſs upon which Col. Monroe has come."

From the Charleſton Courier.

ANECDOTE—ſhewing how A GREAT MAN employs *little means* to attain great ends.

A gentleman who lately travelled in the ſtage from Alexandria to Richmond, had by chance two young Virginians as his travelling companions. One of them took occaſion in the abſence of the other, to ſay, Sir, my friend is the ſon of Col. H. and a youth of prodigiouſly great promiſe. The Preſident told me (yes Sir! the Preſident told me himſelf) that he was the beſt informed young man he had ever converſed with. Afterwards, in the abſence of this gentleman, the other ſaid, Sir, that is one of the fineſt fellows in the world—he is the brother of Dr. B. and our virtuous Preſident told me (I had it from his own lips) he owed it to his country to become a public character, for he was a man of greater talents than any in the country of his age.

Theſe youngſters it appeared had gone from Richmond on a viſit to Waſhington, where a trap had been ſet for them, and they were both caught by the ſame bait. "Flatter and win over *the young men*," was the order of *Caſar* to one of his Lieutenants. *Tiberius*, in extinguiſhing the lights and ornaments of the Roman Senate, that he might be ſafe in the practice of his tyranny, ordered his butchers to ſpare the young men, for he could enliſt the riſing generation by promiſes, gifts and flattery. All tyrants, and all the demagogues, who firſt ruled and afterwards ruined the republics of old, were ever anxious to attach to themſelves the young and the proſligate. It is to be hoped there are not many young men in our republic who can be kidnapped by theſe ſtale tricks. The reaſon, the good ſenſe of our young men, aided by the evidences of hiſtory and experience, will protect them againſt the hypocriſy, craft and cunning of our demagogues. They muſt be young men, very young indeed, who can be caught by ſuch preſidential chaff as baited the *two wonderful young men* from Virginia.

Shewing that A GREAT PHILOSOPHER is diſturbed by great jealouſies.

WHEN the firſt officer in our government returned laſt autumn to Waſhington, the band of Muſic belonging to the Marine Corps marched to the palace and ſerenaded him. This every one acknowledged was all right. It was perfectly proper to render their "homage of reſpect and high conſideration" to the Preſident. When the ſecond officer of the government afterwards arrived at Waſhington, this band of muſic marched to his lodgings and ſerenaded him. This was all wrong. "What the devil buſineſs has Col. BURROWS to be ſerenading Col. BURR," was in the mouth of every Virginian. What has HE to do with BURR? Why is he enliſting *againſt the Preſident?*

A gentleman who the next day called at the palace, obſerved that the Vice Preſident had arrived. Yes, ſir, (was the anſwer) ſo I learned this morning—I did not before know wherefore the ſerenade laſt night. Under the excitement of all this ſenſibility, the miniſterialiſts held a caucus, and ſome days after a reſolution was offered in the Houſe of Repreſentatives for reducing the marine corps.—A bill was preſented propoſing to reduce the regiment and leave the command to a Captain. The real object of this humane bill was to diſmiſs poor BURROWS. This would have been all the effect of it had it paſſed, which it did very glibly through the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for Virginia was mighty ſtrong there.—In going into the Senate, the ancient dominion found things "looking ſqually." All the military men there knew that a reigment ought to be commanded by a Colonel, not a Captain. Some of the members who were not too lazy to inquire, learned that Col. BURROWS was in all reſpects a good officer—others could not diſcover the criminality of having ſerenaded the ſecond officer in the government. Meſſrs. JACKSON, STONE, BRADLEY, and LOGAN, (greatly to their credit) united with the federaliſts in oppoſing the bill, which of conſequence was loſt—much, very much, to the interruption of that philoſophical courſe of experiment now making by the Sage of Monticello, to prove that "we are all republicans, we are all federaliſts," and to "reſtore harmony to ſocial intercourſe."

Ibid.

Bank Stock, or Democratic Savings.

If the people have duly attended to the Examination we have re-publiſhed from the New-York Evening Poſt, of Gallatin's ſale of the Bank Stock, they muſt be convinced, that the ſale was made without any authority of law—that there was no neceſſity either to ſell ſtock producing to the country 8 per cent. intereſt a year to pay a Dutch debt which might have been paid by ready caſh lying idle in the Treaſury—that in ſelling, a preference was improperly given to foreign merchants, when the price that might have been got for it in our own market was much higher—and that the terms of the ſale gave the purchaſer a profit on the remittance of payments to Holland of dolls. 55,000 more than the Manhattan Bank actually offered to take, though by proper management on the ſide of government thoſe payments might even have been remitted at par. Thus then ſtands the account of loſs.

	Dollars.
By ſelling under the market price, the United Stast loſt	119,880
By allowing a premium on the remittance to Holland, which might have been ſaved, the United States loſt	32,190
Making the loſs of the whole	152,070

one hundred and fifty-two thouſand and ſeventy dollars, which the public has ſuſtained by the ſale of the Bank Stock, for which they may thank Mr. Jefferſon, and his outlandiſh Secretary of the Treaſury, Mr. Gallatin, the ſame perſon who was ſecretary to the meeting of the whiſkey inſurgents in the year 1794, and the ſame perſon who in his report to the laſt Congreſs has left vaſt ſums of public money unaccounted for except by *eſtimate*, and who it was admitted by his own friends in Congreſs, had not ſatisfied them about one article at leaſt 114,000 dollars, which Mr. Randolph tried to get over by hooting at it as a mere "*trifling ſum!*" It will be ſeen whether or not the people will be inclined to conſider the *one hundred and fifty-two thouſand and ſeventy dollars*, loſt by the unauthoriſed, unneceſſary, improvident, and bungling ſale of the Bank Stock, as alſo a "*trifling ſum.*" If it is a "*trifling ſum,*" it is that ſort of "*trifling ſum,*" which few men would like to loſe, and moſt men would be greedy to catch at. If our economical rulers make light of ſuch a matter, we poor fouls can't help it, we have only to ſhrug our ſhoulders, ſtare about us, and ſubmit, leaving them to "manage their own affairs in their own way," though theirs be the way of folly and the road to ruin.

"King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches coſt him but a crown;
He held them ſixpence all too dear,
With that he call'd the taylor lown,
He was a wight of high renown,
And thou art but of low degree:
'Tis pride that pulls the country down,
Then take thine auld cloak about thee."

Fred. Herald.

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The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Brig	Fox, Lincoln,	New-York.
Sch.	Republican, Oats,	Do.
	Appomattox, Collins,	Norfolk.
	Friendship, Snow,	Boston.
	Samuel, Smith,	Do.
	Harriott, Bickwith,	Baltimore.
Sloop	Republican, Busby,	Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Sch.	Hannah, Butler,	Baltimore.
	Samuel, Somerby,	Newbury Port.
Sloop	Deborah, Hathway,	Providence.
	Harmony, Robinet,	Wilmington.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	33 *to* 42*s Cash.*
Wheat,	5*s do.*
Flour Fine,	27*s do.*
Do. Sup.	30*s do.*
Corn	12*s do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45*l do.*
Iron,	33*l do.*
Whiskey,	3*s*6*d do.*
Bacon,	8*d do.*

Having published all of Mr. Stratton's circular letter which relates to the sale of the bank stock and to finance, being incorporated in two of the pieces signed Federalist, we think ourselves bound, as well by good manners as by duty, to publish the remainder of the letter. Those who have seen it will perceive, that the order in which Mr. Stratton arranged the subjects, has not been preserved, though we believe that nothing will be lost on that account. The publication which follows takes from the beginning to the word "violated," almost at the end of the fourth page. It then goes to the last column of the 7th page, begins with the words "*the public acts,*" and includes all which has not been already published. This explanation is given that those who incline to read it in the order in which it was written may do so

The first part of the letter relates to the Mississippi, New-Orleans, and the late embassy to France. These things have been fully discussed in this paper by a writer under the signature of Falkland. It appears that Mr. Stratton and that writer differ very considerably.—Our readers will have an opportunity of comparing their opinions and arguments. It always affords us pleasure to give our patrons an opportunity, without partiality, of judging upon a full view of every important subject.

The editor of this paper, having seen and felt the effects of one war, has no wish to be an eye witness to another, particularly upon accidental or small causes. To this country war would be extremely injurious, perhaps destructive. Twenty years of peace will not only double our population, but increase our means for carrying on a war in a much greater proportion, because the expence of carrying on the government will remain nearly as it is, while the resources for revenue will be more than doubled.

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To the FREEHOLDERS of the District composed of the counties of ACCOMACK, NORTHAMPTON, ELIZABETH CITY, WARWICK, GLOUCESTER, and MATHEWS.

Elkington, March 3, 1803.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

This day terminates the period within which I was honored by your suffrages to a seat in the National Legislature; and least a supineness of duty or an abatement of political zeal may be ascribed to me by my constituents on retiring from their service, I shall with alacrity render them my last duty in presenting to their view, such a statement of the transactions of our government and of our public relations, as my best judgement will enable me to offer—in doing which the limits of this communication compels me to pass without notice many subjects with which I might otherwise trouble you

In entering on this work I am sorry to premise, "That my views of the whole ground" has not enabled me to discover those rejoicing prospects of peace or that brightening state of our finances on which the President congratulates you in his first communication to Congress; why the situation of our country in regard to its foreign relations cannot be considered by me as altogether so pleasing as has been represented by the President I will state to you:

The increasing population of that part of the United States which is connected with the waters of the Mississippi, and the importance of the productions of that country had rendered the free navigation and privilege of the river and a place of deposit at some point below the boundary line of the United States of indispensible necessity. This right of navi- Spain, and the people of the Western States had flattered themselves that their privileges thus secured would never have been disturbed; such however has been the conduct of the officers of Spain, within the Province of Louisiana, gation and privilege of deposit had been solemnly guaranteed by our Treaty with that the right of deposit at New-Orleans has been violated, and the products of the Western Country have been left exposed to all those losses which a want of a free communication with the ocean naturally produces; whether this outrageous act of the Spanish Officers was authorised by the government of Spain or not, has never to my knowledge been ascertained; but I think it scarcely presumable that a subject of Spain would have had the temerity to hazard such conduct unauthorised by his government.—The President in his communication to Congress made no allusions to this subject, although an official account of the transaction had been received before our meeting took place; whether the President deemed an infraction of Treaty by a foreign nation of little importance, or viewed the navigation of the Mississippi and the right of deposit as uninteresting, or considered it improper to refer such a subject to the Representatives of the people, it is not for me to say; it is sufficient for me to observe that in my judgment, that no infraction of Treaties, even in less essential points, ought to be suffered without an open, manly and prompt exertion for redress; that the free navigation of the Mississippi is indispensible to the prosperity of the Western Country as furnishing the only out-let for the productions of that immense portion of the United States; and upon a subject involving such essential interests the Representatives of the People ought to have been fully informed. At an early period of the session, the sentiment which I have just expressed appeared generally to prevail in the House of Representatives, and a resolution was proposed and passed without a division, calculated to call from the Executive such official information as he might possess; but after this information had been received, and after a number of days had been spent in secret deliberations, that spirit which at first appeared so generally to prevail, subsided, and a majority of the House were satisfied with some empty sonorous resolutions, replete with sensibility and confidence in the Executive; but which left this important transaction precisely where they had found it, without one legislative measure to aid in the vindication of our rights. * In justice, however, to those gentlemen with whom I generally concurred in opinion, I ought to say, that no exertions were spared on their part to persuade the majority to adopt such measures which should at least place the country in a state of preparation to meet any event which might occur. †

In connexion with closing the Port of New-Orleans, the cession of the Province of Louisiana by Spain to the French Republic, appeared naturally to engage our attention; and from the circumstance of that event having been noticed by the to a resolution calling on the Executive in most respectful terms for such information in relation to that cession, as the President might possess, and which was not of a nature to require secrecy; to this proposal, however, those who appeared to be in the confidence of the Executive (after requesting a delay of one day before acting) gave a decided negative to the resolution without assigning one solitary reason which had the appearance of plausibility—thus it was that the minority (however well informed the majority might be) had no information on the subject; of course I can only speak of this event from report, and from an allusion made to it in the President's message; these reports are, I presume well founded, and, in my opinion, the event ought to be considered of serious importance to the people of the United States.

The Province of Louisiana not only covers the whole western frontier of the United States, but commands the mouth of the Mississippi: By this cession we are exchanging a neighbour generally peaceable, and always feeble, for one equally powerful and ambitious, and under whose controul is to be placed the great outlet of the Western Country; it appeared to me, under these circumstances, that early deliberate attention of the Government ought to have been drawn to this subject; and although we might not prevent the cession, we might at least guard against its most destructive effects by effectual measures for securing permanently the right of freely navigating the Mississippi; I have been more particular in my observations on this transaction, because I have viewed them as leading to consequences which must, at no distant day affect the essential interests of our country, and because I have been compelled, as I presumed to dissent from the President in his message to Congress at the commencement of the session, that "another year has come round and found us still blessed with peace and friendship abroad." I cannot believe that the violence committed at New-Orleans, by the Officers or Government of Spain, in contravention of our treaty with them, conveys any evidence of that perfect state of peace in our country of which the President speaks. After these events had occurred in the House of Representatives in relation to New-Orleans and Louisiana, we were soon afterwards informed that the President's attention had been drawn more particularly to those objects, and that he had appointed Mr. Monroe Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of France and Spain, to negotiate jointly with our Ministers at Paris and Madrid, a settlement of disputes. Of the propriety of the measures adopted on this occasion, to adjust our rights, I have considerable doubts: Can it be supposed that he can better secure, by a new treaty, our right of navigating the Mississippi, with a privilege of a deposit at New-Orleans, than those rights have been already secured, so far as could be done by treaty, or that the stipulations of a new treaty will not be evaded with the same facility with which the former has been violated.

The public acts which have been passed during the present session are of little importance, much time has been consumed in secret deliberations, and I regret that I am unauthorised to explain a proceeding so uncommon, & which must necessarily excite so much enquiry, but the injunction of secrecy under which the members have been placed renders such a communication impossible; time, however, will disclose the importance of our secret proceedings, and the votes which I have given on those occasions.

How far the course which I have pursued has been satisfactory to my constituents since I have been honored by them with a seat in the national councils, it is impossible for me to decide; I can only say, that to the best of my judgment, I have steadily kept in view their interests and the great and essential interests of the nation.

The view which I have taken of the principles and policy of the government, has been different from that taken by my colleagues, and upon all interesting questions I have stood alone in the delegation from Virginia. Time will decide whether the course which they have taken has been better calculated to give stability to the union, and to secure the honor and interest of our country, than that which in my judgment ought to have been pursued.

If it shall hereafter appear that the dangers which I have apprehended were unfounded, and that the attack on the independence of the Judiciary by the repealing law of last session; that the repeal of every description of internal taxes, before the debt was discharged, or the product of other taxes fully ascertained, were wise and prudent measures; President, and constituting an important feature in his message to Congress, it was thought that no opposition would arise and if experience shall prove that the navigation of the Mississippi is unimportant, or that the best security which we can have for its permanent enjoyment, is the will and pleasure of an ambitious and powerful neighbor; then I will acknowledge that my fears have been idle, and subscribe to the wisdom of those who have planned and supported these measures and their views. To you it is unnecessary to say, that my fortunes are involved in the fate of our common country, and that I must probably partake in its prosperity, and inevitably suffer in its misfortunes.

The approaching election of a member to represent this District in the next Congress, will enable you to select some Gentleman better qualified than I have been to discharge these important duties, and although I retain the most grateful sense of the honor which my constituents have conferred upon me at the last election, and should consider it the most fortunate event of my life to retain their confidence; I am still compelled, from the peculiar situation of my own concerns, to decline offering myself as a candidate for their favor at the approaching election. Still I cannot look forward to your choice without solicitude and anxiety; and although I would not presume to express a sentiment which might be supposed calculated to influence improperly your determinations, yet I must be permitted to say, that in my judgment, at this particular crisis, it is most highly important that your choice should fall, not on those who have aided the strong hand of legislative power, in depriving us of that most invaluable right of an equal representation in Congress, with the other Districts of the State; but on some candidate whose principles and firmness will induce him to unite in opposing that torrent of innovation which threatens with ruin every feature of that Government which was formed, and first executed with so much wisdom and success.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN STRATTON.

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For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(N°. XIII.)

Concerning Mr. GALLATIN *and the sale of the* BANK STOCK.

GALLATIN's advocates justify him having sold the stock, alledging that it was authorised by law: and they applaud the mode of the sale, because the proceeds operated to pay a debt in Holland. In setting up these defences they fall into an incurable blunder, which I will very plainly demonstrate. In the speech of general Samuel Smith, which was published in the Examiner of May 14th, (a speech which was entirely designed to save the Messiah of democracy from disgrace, by offering every possible plea in his favor) the excuse upon which most reliance was placed seems to have been the resolution of the agents of the sinking fund, which is as follows:

"June 7, 1802. Resolved that the "Secretary of the Treasury be authori- "sed to sell the shares of the stock of the "bank of the United States, belonging to "the United States, and to apply the "proceeds to the payment of the princi- "pal debt due by the United States to "the bank of the United States before "or during the year 1796."

That the reader may fully comprehend this subject, it is proper to inform him that there are five persons who are appointed by law to be agents of the sinking fund. These are, the Vice President, the Chief Judge, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Treasury. The law which is relied upon to justify Gallatin's sale of the bank stock, authorised the commissioners of the sinking fund to sell it if they should see cause. During all the time from 1796 to 1802, the predecessors of the triumvirate who have authorised the sale, never found a sufficient cause, nor does it appear that one ever actually existed, except in the capricious or intriguing minds of themselves. And what is still more extraordinary, when the directors of the bank of the United States declared that they did not want the money, when one of these very persons tells the public that the treasury overflowed with many millions of surplus dollars. But this is not the worst. The selling committee, with the *virtuous far-famed James Madison* at its head, did not condescend to consult either the Vice-President or the Chief Judge. Do not ask why. The reason is too obvious. They would have protested against the proceeding. They would have thwarted the scheme. They would not have consented to risque their consciences and characters upon a transaction, which increases in detestableness as it becomes more and more known. Reader, remember that the chief judge resides in the city of Richmond, is a man of business, and is personally known to each of the three who authorised the sale. As to Mr. Madison, I cannot conceive how he could so far forget or forego the common relations of good manners, as not to inform the Chief Judge that they were about to sell or rather to sacrifice the bank stock; and that he might be in at the death, if he pleased. As for Gallatin, it could not be expected that a man who in the face of all the world would extenuate his own misdeeds by saying that all the merchants of the United States were not equal to the purchase of 1,300,000 dollars, did not deserve as much credit as Mr. Baring, it would be in vain to expect good manners from him. He certainly forgot that his friend General Smith was a merchant.

Instead of doing this or any thing else in a proper manner, the triumvirate gave an authority to one of their own number, to Mr. Gallatin, to sell the stock for the purpose, as it would seem, of paying the debt which the United States owed to the bank. Gallatin put this authority in his pocket, went to New-York, and sold the stock to Mr. Baring, but not according to the tenor of the resolution; not according to the spirit of the law; not to pay the debt due by the United States to the bank. How then? In a hotch-potch bargain relating to a debt which the United States owed in Holland, a great deal of which would not be due within a year, and concerning which he has rendered a poor, blundering, unintelligible account. Different calculations have appeared, in none of which is it pretended that the United States have lost less than 119,880 dollars. It is not expected that the whole truth will ever appear. Tis in vain to search for it. Every candid man must admit that the transaction was either fraudulent or foolish, and he will be convinced of it when he is told that immediately after Mr. Baring had completed the contract for the stock, he refused to take a very large profit.

It is not pretended that Mr. Madison went all the lengths with Mr. Gallatin in this infamous transaction. It has been already said that three persons of the five commissioners formed a board.—Two would, of course, settle a question, and thus Mr. Madison may have been out-voted. Thus two out of the five may have contrived to out-general the other three. Mr. Madison knows best how all this is, and he will, before he is much older, have much stronger inducements than he now feels, either to exonerate himself from the turpitude, or to offer something more plausible than has yet appeared, for this new system of political finesse, which makes two more than three, and which entitles a man to public thanks, who has either destroyed or dilapidated an immense sum of public money. Mr. Madison may assure himself, that the reputed sanctity of his name and fame, will not stand before the batteries of truth, and indignation, which now extend their influence to every quarter. Is not this pretty economy? is not this an excellent system of finance, and an admirable stile of administering the government?

Let me repeat, that Gallatin's authority to sell was restricted to the sole purpose of paying the debt to the bank, which, by the bye, the directors did not want—so that there was no occasion to be in a hurry. It was his duty to have made known that such were his intentions. He might have found purchasers without number, for the whole, not at a reduced price of 145 per cent. but at 155, probably at 160 per cent. This mode would have enabled any man of substantial resources or credit, to have been a bidder. The money was due to the bank. The money was not wanted; of course it might have been reloaned to those who wanted the shares, and in this way. Forty dollars (or perhaps sixty) per share could have been obtained more than is *accounted for.*

It is highly probable that Mr. Madison expected such arrangements. Perhaps he knew nothing to the contrary, until Gallatin had left no room for a retreat. The die was forever cast, and it then only remained to destroy the Messiah by condemning his conduct, or to bear him through. The first would have shaken the whole democratic fabric to its centre. The party would have been ruined. Discontent and denunciation would have resounded from every quarter; and Madison himself would have been lost in the wreck. Selfimmolation and self preservation were before him. They stared him in the face. He adopted the latter. He has gained a temporary respite. The madness and enthusiasm of his idolatrous adherents may protract the day of condemnation. But, by and bye, it will, it must come. Truth may be long obscured; but, sooner or later, it will, it ought, it must prevail.

When the Gallatinites are sorely pressed, for having excluded all the citizens of the United States from the chance of becoming purchasers of the bank stock, by the hasty and clandestine bargain which was made with Mr. Baring, they answer that there was too much risque in making indiscriminate sales and taking in-

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* *Mr. Randolph's ill staid, ill-fated, ill-begotten progeny.*

"Resolved, *That this House receive with great sensibility the information of a disposition in certain officers of the Spanish government at New-Orleans, to obstruct the navigation of the river Mississippi, as secured to the United States by the most solemn stipulations:*

"*That adhering to that humane and wise policy which ought ever to characterize a free people, and by which the United States have always professed to be governed; willing at the same time to ascribe this breach of compact to the unauthorised misconduct of certain individuals, rather than to a want of good faith on the part of his Catholic Majesty; and relying, with perfect confidence, on the vigilance and wisdom of the Executive, they will wait the issue of such measures as that department of the government shall have pursued for asserting the rights and vindicating the injuries of the United States; holding it to be their duty at the same time, to express their unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the river Mississippi as established by existing Treaties.*"

† *The following resolutions offered by Mr. Griswold & rejected by the majority.*

"Resolved, *That the people of the United States are entitled to the free navigation of the river Mississippi.*

Resolved, *That the navigation of the river Mississippi has been obstructed by the regulations recently carried into effect at New-Orleans.*

"Resolved, *That the right of freely navigating the river Mississippi ought never to be abandoned by the United States.*

"Resolved, *That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what legislative measures are necessary to secure to the people of the United States the free navigation of the river Mississippi.*"

criminate bills; that by the arrangement with Mr. Baring so much was secured at once. When they are pressed concerning the impropriety of trusting so much to an individual, who might fail in his affairs, or die, they then reply, that the shares themselves are pledged to secure the contract. Thus while they defend themselves upon one point, they destroy themselves upon the others. If the shares are not pledged, 'tis an impudent falsehood to pretend that they are. If they are pledged, it shews that Gallatin knew very well how to secure the execution of the contract. If this be true, why could he not have permitted some of our citizens to have had equal advantages.—Is it because they would have given 20, or 30, or 40, or 50, or 60 dollars per share more? Is it because they would have asked no *premiums or dividends as inducements*? I know not how the disciples of Mr. Gallatin will endeavor to extricate him from this shameless and self-evident deception.

All that can be said is, he was at war with every thing which had or has a federal feature; and he was determined to shew his detestation at the whole system by sacrificing the bank stock, rather than preserve such a memorable testimonial of federal policy.

As it is altogether impossible for me to afford an answer, why General Marshall, the chief judge, who resides in Richmond, was neither consulted nor advised, I shall leave it to the readers to indulge in their own conjectures and conclusions.

But why have I used all this argument to shew that the sale of the bank stock was badly executed? Let us not forget that the authority to sell the stock was confined to the single object of paying the debt which was due to the bank of the United States. That it had no connexion with the debt which was due in Holland. That Gallatin's having involved it in the mysteries of the contract with Mr. Baring, was a breach of law, of confidence, of public faith—and the reasons which he offers are no less impudent than the whole transaction appears to be detestable: and the more so, because the directors of the bank were willing that the payment of the money due to them might be postponed.

When a plain representation of facts is made, every body sees them, understands them, and is astonished at their perspicuity and plainness. All who have read what has been published upon this subject with their eyes open, with minds desirous to receive and imbibe the truth, will be astonished that the majority of congress should have given so much room for criticism and for censure. I cannot sufficiently express my astonishment that so many well meaning, upright men, should have suffered themselves to be so easily deceived and duped by *a man*, who has been so completely exposed, ridiculed and defeated upon the very theatre where his disciples say he that is invulnerable. The cunning which was used, as to the manner of bringing out his report, and the unfair use which has been made of it, are only further and corresponding parts of the same system which excited the Pennsylvanians to insurrection and to riot, and had almost plunged us into a civil war; which not only might have ended in the dissolution of our government, but might have filled the country with cries, sorrow and tears.

I am sure, that every reader, who has considered these things with calmness and with candour, will feel very lively impressions: Some will be affected with sorrow, some with shame, and not a few with indignation.

It is not my design in this place to press these things as far as they ought to go. I am not influenced by the desire to push the offenders to the extremity of desperation, nor to rouse a spirit of revenge which would overwhelm them in destruction. To inform the community, to expose deception, to unfold the truth, to shew things as they are—are the motives which have influenced and shall continue to influence and guide my pen. If in this cause fraud and falsehood shall find themselves in danger, they who have any thing to fear, must stand out of the way.

FEDERALIST.

To be continued.

More Removals by the President.—Capt. Elisha Hinman, is removed from the command of the revenue cutter, of New-London, (Con.) and Capt. George House appointed in his place. Some honest people may enquire; What has Capt. Hinman done? Can he who commanded an American frigate in the last war, who was a brave and alert officer, who after a long and hard fought battle would only surrender to double his force, who was immured in the prisons of London; can he who did & suffered so much in the cause of liberty, be guilty of a crime against this country worthy of disgrace?—No, friends, nothing of this.—Capt. Hinman is an honorable man; he possessed all the qualifications necessary for his station, and was particularly attentive to his duty. But after all this, he was lacking in one thing—*faith* in Mr. Jefferson and his satellites.

Newburyport Herald.

Utile dulci.—The following anecdote, had there been room, was intended to have immediately succeeded the extract from the Pamphlet reviewed yesterday, though no way connected with that Pamphlet, nor with any person therein mentioned.

During the last session of Congress, Mr.——, waited on a certain *Great man* one morning, and asked the favour of a few minutes interview. As soon as they were alone, he observed to the great man that a certain slander had been industriously circulated respecting him, (Mr. ——,) which was one of that nature, that a single expression from him, (the Great man, would at once arrest it in its progress; Mr. ——therefore had called on him merely to ask him to declare whether he believed there was any truth in the story as reported, or not? for it would be quite sufficient for every purpose, to have it said, that he had openly declared himself satisfied of its falsehood. The following dialogue is said to have ensued:—

Great man. "Why Mr.——, I *could* not have believed this of you."

Mr.——. "Sir, that is not an answer to my question: do you, or do you not believe it?"

Great man. "Why sir, I do assure you I never *could* have believed it."

Mr.——"Your E——y must by this time be fully sensible that the public prints of our country, have arrived at such a state of extreme licentiousness, that no character, however great, can escape."

Great man. "'Tis too true, sir; I have myself experienced the truth of your observation."

Mr.——. "Yes sir, they have not spared you. They have, as your E——y well knows, charged you not only with misbehaviour in office, but have scrutinized into the private actions of your life, and endeavoured to fix on you the most disgraceful amours; of a complexion indeed too coarse and indelicate to name —[*The Great man took up the poker and stirred the fire.*]—and sir, permit me to say to you, I *could* not have believed it. —[*The poker flew about the grate briskly.*] —They have too, sir, as your E——y well knows, even gone beyond this, and charged you with a breach of confidence the most flagitious, with treachery the most shocking towards your intimate friend—in short, with the detestable crime of attempting to debauch the wife of his bosom. But, sir, I have no hesitation in declaring to you, I never *could* have believed it—[*The poker was driven through the grate with ten-fold vehemence*] —and so, sir, I have to wish you a good morning."

This anecdote is substantially correct; we leave it to the reader to judge what must have been the sensations of a certain GREAT MAN.

N. Y. Herald.

(*From New-Orleans.*

May 5, 1803.—"Our situation here is truly unfortunate in the present crisis of affairs.—Every kind of business is nearly suspended, owing to the general distrust and apprehension which prevail. Every one looks for the worst, and is preparing accordingly. Would to God our fears may not be realized.—I send you the enclosed document. It was signed by a considerable number of the inhabitants; some from genuine feelings, others from courtesy some from fear and a variety of other inducements.

ADDRESS

Of the French Inhabitants of New Orleans, to Laussat, Colonial Prefect, in answer to his proclamation of the 6th Germinal, 11th year.

CITIZEN PREFECT,

France has done justice to our opinion, by believing in the unalterable attatchment which we have preserved for her. Thirty four years reign of a foreign power have not weakened in our minds the close love of our native land, & now in returning under her flag, our joy is equal to the sorrow we felt when forced to separate from her. Happy the natives of Louisiana who have lived long enough to be witnesses to this re-union, which they have never ceased, to desire and which is the accomplishment of their dearest wishes. In an age so pregnant with astonishing events, no doubt there have happened things of greater magnitude, more imposing, and more memorable; but nothing perhaps offers so interesting, so moving a scene, as that of victorious and triumphant France holding out her protecting arm to children that had been torn from her breast by weakness and prevarication, and offering to share with them the fruits of a glorious peace, which terminated in so brilliant a manner, the most bloody and most terrible of revolutions. You have signalized, citizen prefect, the return of the French government, by a genuine proof of her benevolent views. Your proclamation of the fifth of this month, by which you announce them, has penetrated us with gratitude for her paternal care. The first favors of the republic are felt, the happy choice of the chief which she places at our head, the honorable reputation of whom has already reached us; the chosen troops which she sends to guard our homes, are certain presages of the happiness and prosperity she is preparing for us. We offer to her in return our submission, our obedience, and our love; and we swear to prove ourselves deserving her name. She would probably place less value on the homage of our fidelity, if she saw us leave, without any symptoms of sorrow, the sovereign who has loaded us with favors, during the time he has reigned over us.

That culpable indifference does not exist in our hearts; the regret of losing him occupies a place with the joy of returning to our native country; and it is by retaining an eternal remembrance of his goodness, that we mean to shew ourselves worthy of the favours and attachment of the French Republic.

New-Orleans, the—Germinal, 11th year.

(Signed by a number of the principal inhabitants.)

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE *RECORDER*.

I HAVE been connected with Mr. Henry Pace, in the publication of the Recorder, since the 19th of February, 1802. Within that time he has received upwards of 4,000 dollars, for subscriptions. I have received an hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, for which he has got from me a series of receipts. Since the 15th of February last, and especially within a month past, he has been repeatedly solicited on my part to exhibit a statement of our accounts, to deduct what he was entitled to, and to render me the balance of the money. This explanation he has, under various pretences, postponed, until I am under the painful necessity of believing that his serious intention is never to render an account at all, or to pay to me any part of the money to which I am entitled. Nothing can be more clear than the articles of agreement. They were wrote by himself. I did not correct or alter a single word of them. I have a copy of these articles, which, with the requisite formality, are subscribed by him. The articles have been shewn, either by Mr. Pace or myself, to four or five lawyers of this city, as well as to two respectable men of business. They all unanimously agree that I am entitled to demand a settlement. As I have no reason to think that this can be obtained in an amicable way, I am afraid that I shall find it necessary to institute an action against him, for the balance that is due to me. In the mean time, both justice and gratitude require that I should continue to act as Editor of the paper, until causes, which I cannot foresee, may render it expedient for me to desist. The amount of money which Mr. Pace has received can be ascertained with absolute facility. The success of the newspaper, since I became connected with it, exceeds every thing that had been previously heard of in this state. The Recorder is the only newspaper in America, that has bid open defiance to all parties. Its success, therefore, does honor to the impartial and independent spirit of the citizens, not only of Virginia in particular, but of the United States in general. The Recorder has been read with attention and avidity by persons of all classes, and of all parties. Its circulation has extended from Maine to Georgia, to the remotest corners of the state of New-York, to Vincennes, and to Kentucky. The establishment promises to produce a handsome income. Of the Wednesday's paper, we work off sixty-nine quires. Mr. Coleman of New-York, with the whole interest of the federal party to support him, works off but forty-six quires of his daily paper. The Saturday's Recorder has been published for only thirteen weeks, and of this infant publication thirty-two quires are already printed. This is a rapidity of augmentation still more unexpected and surprising than that of the Wednesday's Recorder. Mr. Coleman prints a second paper for the country, which has a circulation of sixty-eight quires. With all his abilities and correctness, with the occasional assistance of Alexander Hamilton, the ablest political writer in America, and who is universally considered as the center and soul of the federal party, Mr. Coleman has not been able to extend his circulation farther. I mention it with sincere exultation, that there is arising in this country a spirit of independence and investigation, which despises the prejudices of all parties, and which is equally willing to hear the merits and the mistakes of every political character. It will therefore be with the utmost reluctance that I shall leave a situation so desirable as that of printing a lucrative and popular newspaper. But I have a family to provide for, and the subscribers cannot expect that I am to continue to labour without adequate compensation. I shall publish as long as there is a vestige of probability that I have a chance for a settlement. Nothing can be clearer and more incontestible than my title to this. But I have many reasons for thinking that it can never be obtained but by coercive measures.

In this plain statement, I have carefully avoided every thing that can look like personal reflection, or superfluous irritation. But I am forced by irresistable necessity to give this previous warning to the public, in case I should be obliged to quit the Recorder. The number of subscribers to the Wednesday's paper amounts to about fifteen hundred and fifty; and those of the Saturday's paper to somewhere about seven hundred. This makes in the whole 2,250 subscriptions; which, at two dollars each, extends to *four thousand five hundred dollars*. Of this I have received, as above mentioned, an hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents. Mr. Pace has received a far larger sum than this in the shape of advertisements. We gave almost no credit; so that the balance received by Mr. Pace, cannot be less than four thousand dollars. His claim for print and paper I have always been ready to submit to the examination of two printers. As to this point, the file of the paper speaks for itself.

Mr. Pace will probably allledge that he is ready to balance the accounts, and that he is now busy upon them. I had appointed Mr. Leighton Wood, whose capacity and correctness as an accomptant are well known, to examine the books on my behalf, in conjunction with Mr. Richard D. Croucher, late of New-York, who had been engaged by Mr. Pace. About three weeks ago, Mr. Pace, upon a very frivolous pretence, refused Mr. Wood permission to proceed; and said that he would finish the business himself. I have waited since that time in expectation of a statement. Wood has assured me that he can up the whole matter, upon my in two days. Mr. Pace has, only days ago, refused him access to the books; so that, whatever progress may have been made by Mr. Pace, or his accomptant, in their statement, not the smallest has been made by Mr. Wood.

I am sorry to trouble the subscribers with so tedious an explanation. I have, as far as possible, avoided every thought or expression, which can have a tendency to darken the gloom of suspicion, or embitter the animosity of disgust. I am in hopes that this address to the subscribers will recall Mr. Pace to proper reflections. I hope that he will become conscious of the extreme imprudence, as well as injustice, of refusing my accomptant access to the books; and if he shall finally prove himself to be so unprincipled, or so frantic, as to refuse a proper settlement, I trust that the united indignation of mankind, as well as the laws of this country, will rise in battle against him.

JAMES T. CALLENDER.

Richmond, June 14th, 1803.

P. S. In the present state of the Copartnership, I cannot advise or wish any person whatever to subscribe to the Recorder. All subscribers, who may be owing money to us, are requested to keep it in their own hands, till farther notice. The gentlemen of the Post-Office of Richmond will be so obliging as to retain all letters which are addressed jointly to Pace and Callender, till they can be opened by a third person in presence of us both, in a peaceable and equitable manner. If I fail of obtaining my dividend, I shall, in a short time, issue proposals for another paper. But, of taking this step, I do not wish to be driven to the necessity.

Since writing the above, I have received a specimen of Mr. Pace's civility, which I did not expect. It is usual for every printer and editor to keep a file of his publications, that he may be able, when necessary, to look backwards. Upon making up my file two days ago, I found that numbers 77 and 78 were wanting. These were printed while I was in jail upon Hay's business. Mr. Pace, at my desire, had laid by three copies of each of them for me. He now denies that he did so; and I am obliged to advertise that I will pay any person for bringing these two numbers to me.

I did not, in the preceding letter, design to have said a single word respecting Mr. Pace's conduct towards me, in any other respect than as to his evading a settlement, when he had uplifted at least 4,000 dollars. On reflection, however, it seems proper to let our subscribers a little farther into the business. Mr. Pace has stated, in various companies, that he has receipts of mine for a much larger sum than what I acknowledge. He adds that I have likewise received large sums, of which he knows nothing. He also subjoins, that a letter arrived from North-Carolina, containing bank notes, which I privately concealed. I have wrote him, and I have employed a gentleman to interrogate him upon these charges; but it has been found impossible to extract an explanation. It is not worth my while either to think or to write without temper upon calumnies that I so heartily despise; but as Mr. Pace is just now commencing a store-keeper, or pop-shop-keeper, or something of that kind, it seems proper that the world at large should know, how far his honor and veracity deserve to be trusted.

It is also necessary to add, that Mr. Pace has, without my knowledge, made repeated offers to sell his share in the Recorder to a third person. He made these offers with a perfect consciousness that he had no title to sell his share, without my consent; and that the person who bought and paid for it, would lose his money. I shall have no more to do with partners, if I can once get rid of him.

J. T. C.

Captain Brown, of the Favorite; from Hamburg, arrived at Salem on Sunday last. He informs, that on the 26th of May, he spoke the brig Nancy, Ward, of Boston, from Liverpool. Captain Ward informed, that he left Liverpool the EIGHTH of MAY, on which day it was briskly reported, that England had actually declared war against France.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

Captain Waterman, of the ship Fortitude, informs that on the day of his departure from Lisbon a Packet arrived there from London with intelligence to the 25th April. The mail was not opened before he sailed but, in a conversation with one of the passengers, he learnt that the prospect of Peace was brightening.

Our correspondent at Gibraltar, under date of 4th May, writes us as follows: "A new Proclamation has been issued by the Governor, putting the inhabitants under War regulations and restrictions. The new governor, General Trigg, is arrived; but whether he will take the command or not, is uncertain: some say the Duke will be sent off by the soldiery per force. His discipline is severe, and he is a friend to the inhabitants: these, alone, would be sufficient motives for rendering any governor odious in the eyes of the military. A day or two ago there was a hot press in our bay for seamen, from all the English merchantmen, by the frigate Amazon, which is waiting to take the Duke of Kent to England. He will stop at Lisbon to visit his brother.

"The English and Spanish merchants residing in Spain are alarmed at the prospects of a speedy war. The spanish court has taken off the quarantine imposed upon American vessels, provided a Spanish consular certificate be attached to their bills of health.

"On the 29th ult. arrived ship Trent from Baltimore. No paper has been issued from the printing office here for 5 weeks. Our letters, just received by this day's mail, contain the opinion of the merchants in the different ports of France, Spain, Italy, and Portugal; they are uniformly in one sentiment—"*that war is inevitable.*"

Captain Leary, of the brig Francis Nixon, informs us that when he left Gibraltar (4th of May) a hot press for seamen was carrying on there; and that the Duke of Kent was to sail on the 5th in the Amazon frigate for Lisbon, having been succeeded in the command by General Trigg. Markets dull; flour from 8 to 8 1-2 dollars per barrel.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for Sale at moderate prices, 3d. 4d. 5d, 10d. and 20d. nails, wrought and cut.

Cotton Cards by the Box assorted.

10 by 12, and 9 by 11, window Glass.

New England Rum by the Hhd. & barrel.

Bar and Sheet Iron.

SHOES of different qualities, and a general assortment of Patent Balances, which (as Agent for the Patentee) he constantly keeps and sells for the same prices as they are sold at the Manufactory.

E. W. Rootes.

June 16, 1803.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Stable of Mrs. Braxton, on Shockoe Hill, on the night of the 6th instant, a small bright bay MARE, bob tail, and a considerable dent on one Side, about 4 feet 7 inches high; canters remarkably well, which gait, she is fond of going; paces and trots, and has a lump on the left side of her nose, about the size of a bullet. Whoever will deliver the same here, or at Cherry Cook, King William County, shall be duly rewarded.

Charles H. Braxton.

Richmond, June 7th, 1803. tf.

Discourse on War.

ON Saturday the 18th Inst. J. Ogilvie will deliver in the Capitol at half after four o'clock in the afternoon, a Discourse on the causes and consequences of War.

N. B. Occasional visitors will be admitted by paying *three shillings* for each ticket. No charge will be made for the admission of ladies.

Journeymen Hatters.

TWO or three, such as are good workmen and attentive to their business, will meet with employment by applying to

A. RONALD.

Lynchburg, May 18th, 1803. 4w

C. BOSHER,

COACH-MAKER,

HAVING commenced buſineſs on the ſtreet leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and induſtry, to merit the public patronage.

May 18th, 1803. 12aw4t.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby reſpectfully informed, that we ſhall continue to furniſh Meal and Hominy for next quarter, at ſame prices as the laſt, viz:

For Meal per buſhel of 50lbs. 3/3;
Hominy per do. 50lbs. 1/3;

And they are requſted to take notice, that theſe articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting houſe.

T. RUTHERFOORD, & Co.

31ſt March, 1803. oawtlJ

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely aſſorted,

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber, nearly oppoſite to Meſſrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

Hanover County Court,
28th February, 1803.

William Galt, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Richard Richardſon and Dudley Richardſon, Defendants. } In Chan'cy

THE defendant Richard Richardſon not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant, Richard Richardſon, do appear here on the fourth Wedneſday in May next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome public newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte,

Tho. Pollard, D.C.H.C

GILLIAT & KIRBY

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice aſſortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Alſo, a few bales of beſt

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have publ c buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 acres, and diſtant from Aylett's warehouſe three miles; There is on this plantation a ſmall dwelling houſe, with ſome few out houſes; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beſide about 500 young trees. There is alſo on this plantation a valuable mill ſeat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles diſtant from Hanover town, and ſix from Aylett's warehouſe, containing 568 acres, and is one of the beſt foreſt plantations in the county. It is deemed unneceſſary to enter into a more particular deſcription of the lands, as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without firſt viewing. 12aw tf

Robert Temple.

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY ſituated on Shockoe Hill, and on the ſtreet leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Poſſeſſion given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

KNOWSLEY,

THE moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 170 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horſe called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was ſix years old laſt May, "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Sea
"Knowſley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puſh-Forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. *See* Calendar for 1798 He alſo won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he won a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belliſſima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Phoro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatiſfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1. 1803.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

The Executors of the late Gen George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 600 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing ſixteen hundred and ſeventy five acres, more or leſs. It is not neceſſary to ſay much concerning this property, for it is not ſuppoſed any perſon will purchaſe who does not firſt view it, I therefore invite all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to inveſt their money in land, to examine this eſtate. I will, however obſerve, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the laſt three or four years, but there is ſtill room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old faſhioned dwelling houſe, an overſeer's houſe, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threſhing Machine,) and other convenient out houſes, nearly 1000 young apple trees, juſt beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice ſelections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the reſt in woods and moſtly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of ſwamp already cleared and partly ditched, deſigned for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well ſet in clover.

There is ſown 300 buſhels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 buſhels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a maſterly manner, but all the reſt is in the corn fields according to the Virginia ſyſtem—alſo about ſixty acres of Rye. The ſale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumſtance will regulate the ſurrender of poſſeſſion.

I deſire alſo to ſell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. Theſe will be ſold in families, for on no account will I ſeparate them.—Alſo about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; ſome very good work horſes, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be ſo, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next ſpring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; alſo one Mule Colt.

All the ſtock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To ſave unneceſſary converſations, it is proper to obſerve, that the negroes, ſtock, &c. will not be ſold until a previous ſale of the land ſhall have taken place; or the whole will be diſpoſed of at once to a ſingle purchaſer.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for ſale, conſiſting of a ſquare of Lots and the Houſes formerly occupied by myſelf, including the Houſe in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A Houſe and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Eſq. and the Houſe and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Poſſeſſion of the Richmond property (except the Houſe and Lot laſt mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be ſurrendered until the 1ſt Jan. 1804, without the conſent and to ſuit the convenience of the preſent occupants.

I deſire likewiſe to ſell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the ſtate of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, ſome of which patents are now and others will ſoon be in my poſſeſſion. From theſe all the information may be derived as to its ſituation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchaſers according to the tenure by which I hold the ſame.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for ſale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any ſpecies of the ſtock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Inſurance Companies, ſo far as to accommodate purchaſers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations

at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a ſum of money at command, belonging to the eſtate of Reuben George, deceaſed, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any perſons who may have juſt and legal demands againſt the eſtate: And notice is alſo given, that I propoſe to render an account of my adminiſtration to the court of Caroline, which will ſit in October next, or as ſoon afterwards as circumſtances will authoriſe, at which time I propoſe to give up all the aſſets which may be in my hands in ſuch manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is alſo given, that this advertiſement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be ſet up againſt me, as adminiſtrator of the aforeſaid eſtate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fiſher,

WAS on the 12th of laſt month, diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All thoſe having claims againſt that concern will apply to James Fiſher for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchaſed the ſtock of goods belonging to Adams and Fiſher, intends carrying the buſineſs on for his own account. The aſſortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

REAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber is authorized to ſell the following LANDS, viz. One tract containing 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfiſh River, in Amherſt county, about eight miles from the town of Warminſter, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of theſe lands are uncleared. One half acre Lot in the town of Charlotteſville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in ſaid town, on which there is a convenient ſtore-houſe and ſmall garden.—Reaſonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a ſale. Mr. Hudſon Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherſt, will ſhew them to any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe them, and the ſubſcriber may be ſeen by any one wiſhing to purchaſe at his houſe near Charlotteſville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherſt or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.

May 14. 8aw.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 18th of JUNE next, the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, about

1400 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the eſtate of Ann Roſe Robertſon, deceaſed.

THIS land lies on the waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Peterſburg and Richmond: The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent ſtand for a ſtore or tavern. One fourth of the purchaſe money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into ſmall parcels for the accommodation of purchaſers, if required.

John Clark, } Ex'ors. of A. R.
Henry E. Coleman, } Robertſon.

May 6, 1803. 3t.

Just Received,

A conſignment of firſt Quality

IRISH LINEN.

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

Tucker's Blackſtone.

GENTLEMEN, in any part of Virginia, who have ſubſcription papers in their hands, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend them immediately by poſt to the publiſhers in Philadelphia. The work is in great forwardneſs, and will, it is preſumed, be ready to deliver early in the fall; before which time, it will be the intereſt of thoſe who intend to ſubſcribe to receive their names with the publiſhers. Since the Proſpectus was firſt iſſued, Judge Tucker has made a ſelection of the moſt applicable of Mr. Chriſtian's Notes, which will be printed under their proper references.

*** The printers of all the Virginia papers will pleaſe to inſert the above one month, and ſend their accounts to Mr. S. Pleaſants, Richmond, addreſſed to A. Small.

May 10, 1803. 1m.